

WEEKLY MARKET ADVERTISING

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and other market data.

County and City Directory

County and City Directory listing various officials, judges, and residents across different counties and cities.

THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

VOLUME LI. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1870. NUMBER 50.

OUR. It chanced on a beautiful summer night, When the moon was young, and the stars were bright...

LEARNERS OF HISTORY. But I had read some history, and of the lessons I gleaned from it was the duty of resisting...

THE OTHER FABRICS. VI. As to the other reconstructed States, one of us would seem to be grossly in error as to the facts...

Accidents of Henry Clay. (From the Christian Courier, December 22.) In the summer of 1838, one of our editors was an attaché of the South Carolina Railroad...

Lord Byron's visit to the Constitution. In 1841 I was a Lieutenant on board the United States steamship St. Louis, in the China seas...

Advertisements for various products and services, including Sewing Machines, Safety Fire Jackets, and other goods.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.—We had the pleasure of a call on Monday from Dr. W. W. W. of the *Big Sandy Herald*. The doctor is on a visit to his friends in this city. The *Big Sandy Herald* is an institution very popular with the good people of that region.

The distribution of prizes on the Henderson Land Sale, which was advertised to take place on Tuesday 28th inst., has been postponed until next June. The money will be returned to such ticket-holders as may be dissatisfied.

On the 17th inst., James W. Stanton, of Brookville, proxy of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Kentucky, organized and installed the officers of Mt. of Lodge No. 475, at Millford, which was chartered at the last session of the Grand Lodge.

Henry E. Ware, John W. Ware, and H. Clay Black, of Brookville, publish a challenge to any three gentlemen of Germantown, to hunt quails under the rules and regulations governing sportsmen. Each party furnishing their own dogs, and hunt separately or together.

Mr. E. Goodman, of Monroe county, Mo., has been married three times, and has thirty-three children, all boys. He has a brother who has been married only twice, and has had fifteen children by each wife. Sixty-children in two families. No danger of the Goodman stock running out very soon, at this rate.

The Snow Storm.—On Saturday evening it commenced snowing and kept it up until late Sunday afternoon. Monday morning the sky cleared off beautifully and for a short time the sun shone out; but this was soon changed and the atmosphere was again overcast with clouds. The snow is more than six inches deep, and the walking is anything but pleasant.

The Paris (Bourbon County) Kentuckian, says: "A number of our cattle men, who are anxious to prevent the spread of the Texas cattle disease among the herds of the State, propose to secure additional legislation on the subject of the introduction of Texas cattle into Kentucky. They say that the present law does not afford sufficient protection, and desire the enactment of a more efficient statute."

From the *Lexington papers* we learn that Dr. W. S. Chipley, who for fourteen years has been the Superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum at that place, has resigned his office, and that Dr. John W. Whitely, of Lexington, has been selected by the Board of Visitors to succeed him. The change in the management will take place on the 1st of January. The *Observer & Reporter* says it is reported that Dr. Chipley will open a private Lunatic Asylum in Louisville.

Meats, Poultry, Dried & Canned Goods.—The last two months sold more than two hundred barrels of their fine whisky at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.00, according to age. No manufacturer in the State has acquired in so short a space of time the reputation possessed by this popular whisky. It has been introduced into the New York market, and the purchasers have sent in orders. The firm will probably not have a barrel of their make of the last two years by the first of June.

The Scientific American.—In another column we publish the prospectus of this excellent journal of science and invention. We take pleasure in endorsing all that the publishers claim for it. To mechanics and manufacturers it is invaluable, and there is scarcely a person in any walk of life who would not be benefited to a great extent by its perusal. It occupies a field which is unfilled by any other paper in this country, and we cordially recommend it to public support and patronage.

Sale of Stock at Flemingsburg Monday December 27th, 1869, it being County Court day:
1 Brown Horse \$147.00
2 Bay " 89.00
3 Gray " 85.00
4 Black Mare 100.00
5 Gray Horse 100.00
6 Mare 100.00
7 Bay Mare 100.00
8 Bay & d. horse 100.00
9 Blind Mare 100.00
10 Spring wagon 75.00
Large crowds of people in attendance, mules brought fair prices; horses rather dull; no cattle on the market.

The Sprigliest and Most Attractive Boys, and Girls Magazine.—"Demorest's Young America." The January number of this beautiful Juvenile Monthly must prove a real prize to all the boys and girls securing it. The elegant Chromo Pictures of the birds of America, and numerous other fine engravings, together with its interesting stories, music, prize pictures, puzzles, etc., making a combination of attractions seldom found in one periodical. Yearly, \$1.50, with a beautiful present to each subscriber.—*Address W. J. Demorest, 538 Broadway, N. Y.*

The City Election.—The election for municipal officers on yesterday proceeded quietly. The following is the list of persons elected, viz:
Mayor, W. P. Coons; Marshal, H. Johnson; Clerk, W. T. Payne; Treasurer, W. C. Sadler; Assessor, J. L. Hunt; Collector, Mark McCord; W. C. C. Ins.; William Davis; Wm. Mas. Mike Brown; Market Master, Wm. Edmonds.
1st Ward, Councilmen W. Bridges, D. Martin, D. S. Bonnell.
2nd Ward, R. A. Cochran, J. M. Stockton, J. H. Bains.
3rd Ward, Dr. J. M. Duke, W. J. Ross, Alf. Cochran.
4th Ward, G. W. Tudor, W. W. Pike, Jas. Rice.
5th Ward, W. H. Pollitt, J. H. Hall, Geo. T. Wood.

Habeas Corpus.—Our readers will remember that Young Ashby, who killed the late Mayor Wm. H. Reynolds, was committed to jail without bail. An effort was made last week to have him admitted to bail on a writ of Habeas Corpus, which would have brought up the facts of the case for reconsideration. The County Judge, John H. Boudie, tried the case in the first instance, but the counsel of Ashby filed an affidavit of their reasons for being unwilling that Boudie should act as Judge in the trial of the writ of Habeas Corpus. Judge Boudie declined to yield, or to permit the case to be tried before another magistrate, and the trial of the writ was therefore delayed until it can be brought before some one else. In the meantime Ashby will continue to be confined in the jail at Brookville.

Fire.—Last night about 8 o'clock, the old cooper shop, opposite the distillery of Pogue, Duke & Co., was consumed by fire.

Pay Up.—An exchange makes this appeal to the people of its action, which is as applicable to Mason as anywhere. Let each one follow the suggestions and the result will be wonderful indeed.

"Times are hard," are they? Make them easier, then. Pay up.

"How will that make times any easier for me?"

Very simply: It will enable other people to pay their debts. There is just so much money in this western country, and every payment just puts so much more of it out of circulation. Stop looking up your money, and "shell out" liberally, and do not all around will be paid with miraculous rapidity. The other day, for a single instance, one fifty dollar bill was paid out which came back to the payer the next day. He had a curiosity to trace it, and found that it had paid or helped to pay thirty-one debts in about twenty-four hours.

The trouble is not that the western country is bankrupt—it is not—but that everybody is a little bit afraid, and holding on for the first of January to come, paying until then as little as possible. Now, when everybody waits, nobody can pay. Some men will get hurt in this way, particularly those who have large sums due them. If you want to collect money due you, pay your own debts and persuade your neighbor to do the same. Then the money will go dancing from hand to hand, making everybody easier as it goes; and as everybody begins to feel easier, he, also, begins to pay up. It is like the leaking of water through a rat hole in a dam; it doesn't amount to anything, but it sweeps away the whole dam after a little. Just now payments are dammed up, everybody waiting for everybody else. Now let us each bore a hole in that dam and sweep it away on the beginning of the new year.

The Week of Prayer.—The Evangelical Alliance in the United States present the following revised list of topics for the Week of Prayer, differing somewhat from the British Alliance, and more fully suited to the circumstances of our country: Sabbath, January 24, sermons—*Person and Work of the Holy Spirit*, Gal. v. 22-23. Monday, 25—*Personal*—Thanksgiving for individual mercies, confession of sin, and prayer for personal holiness and more entire consecration to God. Service Tuesday, 26—*National*—Prayer for the President of the United States and all in authority for peace, religious liberty and removal of political corruption, etc. Wednesday, 27—*Domestic and Social*—Prayer for parents and children, and the blessings of the Christian home, for employers and the employed; for all schools and colleges. Thursday, 28—*Christian Union*—Thanksgiving for Christian Union and prayer for its increase; for the Evangelical Alliance and for the meeting of this body at New York next fall. Friday, 29—*The Christian Church*. Prayer for all ministers of the world, and for all officers and members of Christian churches, etc. Saturday, 30—*The World*—Prayer for the spread of God's Word and a revival of literature in all lands; for men of commerce, and those that our civilization may be characterized by its material resources consecrated to Christians in health and in suffering countries; for the Chinese and all immigrants in America; for missionaries and for mission societies and religious societies, and for the conversion of the world. Sabbath, 31—1 Cor. 13.

Restrictions that Die Away Capital.—A bill now before the Kentucky Legislature contemplates extending the limit of the rate of interest that may be charged by agreement on loans of money to ten per cent. per annum. At a previous session the subject of confining similar privileges exclusively upon certain cities was debated; the provisions of the present bill apply to the entire State, it being considered that in proportion as the restrictions of the usury law might be removed from any one locality capital would desert other parts of the commonwealth to flow thither. That this happens between different States where the limits of legal interest differ, is a matter of common observation. New-England capital, especially that of Connecticut, is very considerably invested in mortgages in New York, and would be invested in seven per cent. is obtained there while only six per cent. is allowed at home, and the six per cent. mortgages of New-England are rarely and with difficulty negotiated in New-York. The same conditions apply respecting New-Jersey wherever the legal rate is limited six per cent.; but in the communities adjoining New-York, where seven per cent. is permitted, loans on property are readily obtained in that city.

Crises of the largest insurance companies in New-England and as a feature in their prosperity that their funds are largely invested in mortgages in the Western States, there eight and ten per cent. are obtained. Some months ago it was rumored that a measure to abolish the limit of interest was to be introduced in the Vermont Legislature, and pending the fate of the project, investments of capital in mortgages were checked in New-York for several days. Relief from the various statutes in this State would bring hither and keep here, large amounts of money that now seek permanent investments at higher rates elsewhere. We fail to appreciate the necessity for our citizens of what Jeremy Bentham characterized as "the tacking of leading strings upon the backs of grown persons, in order to prevent their doing themselves a mischief."

The Bulletin of this morning is only half just to the City Council. It admits that the action of adding ten per cent. to the taxes of delinquents was not an "assumption" of authority, but was authorized by law. It should in fairness have stated that the law not only authorized, but actually directed and commanded their action. The law does not leave it discretionary with the Council, but is mandatory. The language of the law is not "may," but "shall." In questioning the propriety or wisdom of the action of the Council, the Bulletin queries the propriety and wisdom of their official and complying with the law. The Council has imposed no penalty; on the contrary they have exonerated the delinquents from the payment of a part of the penalty imposed by law. That proceeding Councils have not discharged their duty is no argument for a similar failure on the part of the present Council. If the Council shall deem it consistent with their duty to exonerate all delinquents from the payment of this penalty they will be very glad. But what is in their power to procure a repeal of this objectionable feature. More than six thousand dollars of taxes are due to the city,

which would in all probability have been paid long ago had this law been enforced. Of this amount the larger part is due on the taxes of last and the preceding years.

When we state that the City Treasury is empty, and that \$20,000 will have to be paid on the debt in January, the necessity for some action to compel the payment of these taxes will be apparent. If the city could raise \$30,000, the Council could with that sum compromise a debt of more than \$20,000. But the City credit is represented by the cypher zero.

The affairs of the municipality have been suffered to run ship-shod for a long time, but there is no reason for its continuance. We are on the eve of advancing in wealth and prosperity, and it is high time a different system was inaugurated.

Week of Prayer.—The pastors of the churches in Maysville have entered into the following arrangements for united services the various churches during the week, at 7 o'clock every night.

Monday, Jan. 24: A blessing on the exercises of the week in every place; confession and humiliation on account of the sins that have retarded the divine blessing; want of faith, love, zeal, self-denial, liberality and piety; failing to be the light of the world and the salt of the sea.

Tuesday, 25: A revival of the missionary spirit of the church; more marked separation of Christians from the world; union and harmony among denominations; increased sense of responsibility for the conversion of the world among ministers, elders, and church members.

Wednesday, 26: A blessing on all missions; that missionaries, helpers and converts may be guided, assisted, encouraged, and made successful by the Holy Spirit, in all their labors, translating the Scriptures, teaching and preaching the gospel, as well as in exemplifying it in their lives.

Thursday, 27: That God would raise up in Christian and heathen lands laborers for this work, and in order to this he would pour out his spirit upon families, churches, schools, and theological seminaries, leading many to turn unto Him and consecrate themselves to this work.

Friday, 28: That God would remove all hindrances to the progress of His cause, and so control all operations of governments, commerce, and science, as to make them subservient to the advancement of His Kingdom.

Saturday, 29: That God would guide and bless efforts to train the rising generation, in Christian and heathen lands, that it may be disposed and enabled by Divine grace to carry on the work of the world's conversion more intelligently, zealously, and successfully than any that has gone before it.

By arrangement these services will be held on Monday night in the Presbyterian Church under the direction of Dr. Chambliss.

On Tuesday night in the M. E. Church (Third Street) under the direction of Rev. Mr. Rand.

On Wednesday night in the M. E. Church South (Second Street) under the direction of Rev. Mr. McCampbell.

On Thursday night at the Baptist Church under the direction of Rev. Mr. Spilman.

On Friday night at the Chapel (Fifth Ward) under the direction of Rev. Mr. Rand.

On Saturday night at the Presbyterian Church under the direction of Rev. Mr. Perry.

The Effect of Railroads on the Weather.—The opinion seems to be gaining strength that the Pacific Railroad is working a great change in the climate of the plains. Instead of continuous drought, all along the railroad now falls in refreshing abundance. This result has been remarked upon in other sections of the West. In central Ohio, for example, it is said the climate has been completely revolutionized since iron rails have formed a network all over that region. Instead of the destructive droughts formerly suffered there, for some four or five years there has been rain in abundance—even more than enough to satisfy all the wants of farmers. This change is thought to be the result of an equilibrium produced in the electrical currents, which has brought about a more uniform distribution of the rain. It is fact within the observation of all who remember the autumn of 1868 that we have now few or no such thunder storms as we formerly had in New-England. The iron rails which touch and cross each other in every direction serve as conductors and equalizers of the electric currents, and so prevent the terrible explosions which used to terrify us in former years. The telegraphic wires which accompany the iron rails everywhere also act as an important part in diffusing electricity equally through the atmosphere, thus preventing the occurrence of severe thunder storms.—*Boston Traveler.*

Lost Women.—My friends, has it ever occurred to you what a commentary upon our civilization are these lost women and the attitude of society toward them? A little child strays from the home in cloister and the whole community is on the mother's arm. What rejoicing when it is found, what fearful sympathy, what heartiness of congratulation? There are no such comments upon the poor, tired feet, but they never so many; no reprimand for the soiled and torn garments, no lack of kisses for the tear-stained face. But let the child be grown to womanhood, let her be led from the seclusion of her home by the voice of affection, or driven from it by the scourge of want—what happens then? Do Christian men and women give in quest of her? Do they provide all possible help for her return, or, if she returns of her own motion, do they receive her with kindness and delicacy as secure her against wandering again? Far from it. At the first false step she is denounced as lost—lost, echo friends and relatives—we disown you; not ever come near us. Lost, says society indifferently. How had those girls come? And lost—irrevocably lost—is the prompt verdict of conventional morality, while one and all unite in bolting every door between her and respectability. Ah, will not these lost ones be required at our hands in the great hereafter?

—*Mrs. Burleigh in the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Convention.*

The latest intelligence from Mr. George D. Prentice, who lies ill at the residence of his son, Colonel Clarence Prentice, near this city, represents his condition as extremely critical. He left the office of the *Courier-Journal* about ten days ago in perfect health, and it is supposed contracted a cold on his way to the country, which ripened into pneumonia, from which he has suffered extremely ever since. Dr. Benson was summoned several days ago, and has been his constant and unwavering attendant. Last evening the disease seemed to be checked, but Mr. Prentice's physical condition was very prostrate.—*Louisville Courier-Journal December 25.*

A revision memorializing Congress not to reduce the present tariff on iron has received the signature of many of the iron manufacturers of St. Louis and other points in Missouri.

Richard B. Caldwell, whose connection with Samuel T. Blatchford in the custom house frauds has received such wide-spread publicity, has been committed to prison at Montreal to await the arrival of the necessary papers for his extradition.

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, declines to commission Mrs. Myra Bradwell as a notary public, for the reason that an official bond would be necessary, and being a married woman she is legally incapacitated for giving the bond required.

Senator Platt, of Indiana, will send his resignation to the Governor of that State to take effect on the 10th proximo. He will return home and retire to private life. Dismissing health and disaste for the position are the chief reasons assigned for his resignation.

Mrs. Lucia Gilbert Calhoun, the prominent lady friend of Mr. McFarland, was married on Thursday, at her father's residence in Jersey City, to C. A. Runkle, a lawyer in New York. Rev. Mr. Frothingham being the officiating clergyman. Mr. Runkle is the New York Tribune's lawyer, and Mrs. Calhoun its most "brilliant" correspondent.

Gen. Patterson, collector of the Memphis district, seized two illicit distilleries near Randolph, and captured two of the proprietors named Dickey and Slinger Dennis. Another managed to escape. The prisoners were brought to Memphis, and held to bail in the sum of \$20,000.

Judge Daily, of New York, has decided that steamboat companies as common carriers, are liable for the baggage of passengers left in state rooms, notwithstanding the notices that may have been put up, that baggage is not allowed in the cabin or state rooms, and when placed there is at the risk of the owner.

A judge was trying a prisoner accused of felony. While delivering his charge, and minutely recapitulating and commenting on the evidence, the jury and the counsel fell fast asleep! The sheriff who had charge of the prisoner, being soon after seen to nod, a spectator who happened to be awake, and apprehending the prisoner might escape, suddenly exclaimed:

"Wake the sheriff!" "Never mind," said the judge (who was a war in his way), the sheriff may have their nap out, for the prisoner is fast asleep also!"

The maidens of Chicago have learned a thing or two from the married women as to the power of the courts. One of them kept her betrothed on his good behavior by threats of a suit for breach of promise. If he was absent from her for two days there came a note:

"Darling, if I do not see you in two hours I shall commence the suit. Thy adoring 'Mammy.'"

Naturally, he went. If she wished to go to a concert, and he did not profess a willingness to escort her, there came a note:

"My own Thornley! The papers are in the hands of a lawyer. Faithfully yours,"

Extinction of a Race.—A New York paper says: At the death of a woman, now very old, the aboriginal race of Van Dieman's Land—the Tasmanians—will become extinct. The last man of the race died last March, which occasioned some very disagreeable proceedings among the local societies for the possession of the body.

The head was surreptitiously cut off and carried away, and the body subsequently stolen from the grave. In a work written by a former inspector of schools at Victoria, an account is given of the inhuman atrocities upon the poor Tasmanians—first subjected, then demoralized, and at last extinguished. Like many of the trouble with our Indians, they were at first guided into opposition by outrage by the settlers, and this natural retaliation made the pretext for wanton slaughter. The young Tasmanians were kidnapped and enslaved, the women forced to the most immoral purposes, and the number of "black crows" shot down for "sport," made the subject of boast. It is even stated that the settlers and convicts killed the poor natives for food for their dogs, and that poisoned meat was employed to destroy them. Declimated by the whites, and helped on by their own fondness for liquor, it is not to be wondered that they rapidly disappeared from the face of the earth. A small number of half-breeds are on the island, but they have a tendency to die out, fearfully of the hybrids appearing not to continue for long.

Anecdotes of Stanton.—(Washington Correspondence Chicago Evening Journal.)

In the winter of 1862, the Philadelphia *Quaker* went out to Washington a raw, green fellow, to collect news for the paper. He had but little knowledge of the world, and did not know how to approach people. One morning he walked up to Secretary Stanton, as he was sitting at his desk, and with an assumed self-assurance and confidence, said: "Good morning, Secretary Stanton. I am a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Quaker*. What's the news?" Stanton turned a most withering look upon the fellow, and in a very angry manner exclaimed: "Young man, do you know whom you are addressing? Get out of here, quick; and you may be sure the correspondent did get out of the building at a rapid rate. It is needless to add that he never ventured into the presence of the War Secretary again. Though sharp and decisive in his own manner, Secretary Stanton, as is very often the case with such men, admired this trait in others. When our army was lying before Fredericksburg, he summoned Colonel—, belonging to the Engineer corps, into his presence and said, abruptly: 'Colonel, I want you to have some pontoon boats at Aquia creek immediately. Have them to-morrow. Don't let there be a moment's delay.' The Colonel looked uneasy at this sharp order to execute an impossibility, for there were then no pontoons to be had within three days, at least, and replied as sharply, 'Mr. Secretary, do you suppose I carry pontoons around with me in my pockets?' This stiff rejoinder evidently pleased the Secretary, and he made a mild, good natured response, whereas, if the Colonel had blandly said that it was impossible for him to execute the order, he would have encountered a storm of words, and received instructions with the threat of being cashiered if they were not carried out.

A Professor of Lost Editing Demanded.—Appropos to the establishment in Washington College, Virginia, of a department for education in journalism, the Cincinnati *Times* thinks there should be a special professorship for instruction in local editing, and indicates what the course of instruction should be, as follows:

"The student in the local business should have a great deal of exercise on his legs each day—taught that it isn't brains so much as leg talent that is required to make an efficient local reporter. He must learn to smell an item a long distance, as the model war-horse 'sniffeth the battle from afar,' and spare no exertion in finding it. His fancy and imagination need to be cultivated somewhat, and his invention quickened and encouraged, in order that he may have something to talk back on in case things persistently refuse to happen, for the public demands local news every day, remember, whether there be any or not. Deprive them of able leaders and they may stand it for a day or two, but they won't give up their local news for a single issue."

"The student will be required little instruction in regard to receiving presents of boots, hats, clothing, bottles of wine, cigars, dead-head tickets, etc., etc. They learn that very readily. The professor can do as he pleases about advising them to accept or refuse such proffers. If any conscientious young local should have any scruples about accepting, we would remind him that he has as high authority as the President of the United States for taking in any presents offered him, and he can imitate it or not."

"The student should be taught to miss his meals often, sit up late at night, eat all sorts of festive suppers, and sit patiently to hear long and dull speeches from after-dinner orators. He must learn not to be alarmed by threats of horse-whipping, and must be licked occasionally by the professor to accustom him to any incidents of the kind that are not imposable to occur."

"He must be taught to have no emotions of his own, to look upon all calamities with a purely professional eye, to observe and describe the convulsing humor of a popular comedian, and catch the last sigh of an ex-pirating victim of the hangman, with the same stoical indifference. The professor of local reporting ought to hang a man occasionally in the presence of the class, in order that they may become accustomed to reporting executions. And finally, the candidate for the 'local chair' should learn to live on a moderate income, sternly subdue all inclinations for more than the necessities of life, and be willing to give poverty a smiling welcome, until fate or his own exertions hoists him to a higher place."

An American Journalist.

The enterprise of journalists recently, in preparing obituaries, has furnished a theme for no little fun in some quarters, and has been the source of many grave anecdotes. It is related of one editor that he had an elaborate sketch of General Wool prepared several years since, but having mislaid it in the meantime, while the old hero existed, could not find it when it was needed, and a serious amount of labor and research was entailed in preparing another article. It seems, however, that the English journalists have exceeded ours in this matter. Indeed it is likely that the faith of a British obituarist may include the necessity of preparing his own epitaph before that of many a notability, which has been obituarized, is published. This said to have been the case with a biographer of Lord Brougham, who wrote an article chronicling the death of that nobleman "yesterday," almost eighteen years before the event, and twelve years before his own. When, six years after his own death, that of Lord Brougham occurred, another hand took down the yellow manuscript from its dusty pigeon hole and completed it. What morals were drawn from this? But in the case of Lord Derby a better story is told. In the office of the *London Daily Star* a biography of the deceased nobleman had been in type for sixteen or seventeen months. The paper did not print it until the day after his death. The editor of the *Star*, who was a graduate of Union College, wrote, in 1831, a long and elaborate sketch of the Rev. Not, the venerable president of that institution, for which the "managing editor" of that enterprising journal gave him a hundred dollars down and contracted to give him another hundred when the subject of the ante-mortem article should depart this life. Dr. Not did not die until January 29, 1833. During the interval of five years between the writing of his eulogistic obituary by his former pupil and the doctor's death, the writer, like most reporters, became quite "hard up," and was wont to remark that "Old Not" clung to life with fearful tenacity. He told me when he gave me the facts contained in my sketch of his life and character that he could not live a year, which is the only lie I ever knew him to tell; but such is my luck, you know!"

STATE NEWS.

STEPHEN WILKINSON and Jim Reid, two negroes, took too much crazy whisky Friday night. A row was the consequence. Jim shot Stephen in the back, inflicting wounds which may prove fatal. Several other negroes are reported to be in the same obstreperous black. The scene of the fight was a negro bar room on Water street, a very appropriate place for such things.—*Lex. Obs.*

Last week, in Wayne county, F. D. Frost and Martin Barnes quarreled over a cow which each alleged he had title to. Barnes made an effort to drive the cow from the premises of Frost, when the latter took down his rifle and shot, killing Barnes instantly.—*Ibid.*

A WIFE TO THE RESCUE.—At a negro dance in South Frankfort on Friday night, two colored brethren became involved in a difficulty when the wife of one of the parties appeared upon the scene, armed with a shillee, with which she inflicted a severe and probably fatal wound in the head of the party fighting her husband. A leg of the skiller was driven through the skull into the brain. At last accounts the wounded party was in a very critical condition.—*Yemassee.*

BURGLARY IN NICHOLASVILLE.—The store of John O. Prince, in Nicholasville, was entered by burglars on Sunday night last and about three hundred dollars worth of goods taken. The burglars effected an entrance through a back window by the free use of a crow bar which they left behind them and which, it is thought, will be the means of their detection.—*Lex. Gaz.*

FIRE IN WOODFORD.—The house on the farm of Mr. Anthony Doy, known as the Elliott farm, and formerly the property of D. O. Humphreys, dec'd, was burned, a few weeks since, by all its contents. It caught fire from an oak barrel which was placed near it. It was occupied by Mr. Poe, the manager of Mr. Doy's farm, who lost all of his furniture, etc.—*Ibid.*

HYDROPHOBIA.—Annie Gilman, a little girl four years old, who resided in Louisville, was bitten by a dog last November, and died from hydrophobia Thursday. Scarcely an exchange comes to our office that does not contain the account of a death from this terrible disease, and still we hear patients in many

community denouncing the City Council for having passed the dog law that has been enforced in this city for the last three weeks.—*Lex. Gaz.*

DISTILLERIES SCRIVEN.—General Sewell, the Inspector of distilleries, has been in this city looking after the whiskey men. A regulation has recently been promulgated, limiting the time for fermentation to forty-eight hours, and this is objected to by some, and General Sewell has agreed to recommend a longer period for the small distilleries, but the high wine makers have never required more time and have generally made two mashes in the time heretofore allowed, and thus been enabled to cheat the revenue.—*Ibid.*

"MURPHY," a negro man who lives in a cabin on Mr. D. L. Zimmerman's place on Harrison street, if anybody knows where that is, sat down by the fire on Thursday night, covered over his greenbacks, and found they amounted to exactly thirty-seven dollars. All that time a mean thief was watching Murphy, and only waited for him to go to bed to steal the money. Murphy heard a noise in the night, got up, found his greenbacks gone, suspected the mean wretch, told Mr. Massey, went to a "cut-throat" fair, found the nigger, who had "sprayed" away nine dollars of the money, and put him in the calaboose.—*Lex. Obs.*

SALES OF LAND AND STOCK.

Some time since W. M. Kenney sold twenty-one Colts' revolvers for \$125 to Dr. Bedinger, of Boone. They are said to be the finest he ever seen together. Mr. Kenney also sold one saw to Mr. Mitchell, of Mercer, for \$75 and one to Judge Eckman, of Ohio, for \$50. Smith Kenney also sold one gilt for \$50.—*Smith Ken.*

Hemp.—The manufacturers are paying \$5.50 per 112 lbs. for hemp, and say, that they will not pay any more. Advice from Washington lead to the belief that a reduction will be made in the tariff and hempen fabrics, and if this does come to pass, it will have a most depressing effect upon Kentucky hemp.—*Lex. Gaz.*

LAND SALE.—The Stark Taylor farm, belonging to Mrs. Kate Smith, was sold on Thursday last, for \$119.30 per acre. The place contained one hundred and fifty acres. J. T. Stevenson Esq., was the purchaser.—*Ibid.*

Maysville Markets.

CINCINNATI MARKET.	
CORRECTED EVERY OTHER DAY BY S. GRAY & CO.	
Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Union streets.	
COFFEE,	Common to choice per lb.
SUGAR,	New Orleans, per lb.
	Porto Rico, per lb.
	Demarara, per lb.
	Salt, picked, per lb.
	Head refined, per lb.
MOLASSES,	New Orleans, per 55 lb.
	New Orleans, per 60 lb.
We quote at—	\$7 00 per 55 lb.
FLOUR,	White No. 1, per 40 lb.
	Red No. 1, per 40 lb.
GRAIN,	Rye, per bush.
	Oats, per bush.
	Barley, per bush.
WHISKY,	Per gallon.
PROVINCIAL,	per lb.
Butter,	per lb.
MACKEREL,	per lb.
Salmon,	No. 1, per lb.
	No. 2, per lb.
	No. 3, per lb.
	No. 4, per lb.
	White Fish, per lb.
RAISINS,	per lb.
SEED,	Clover, per bush.
	Flax, per bush.
	Timothy, per bush.
TALLOW,	per lb.
CANDLES,	Tallow, per lb.
	Paraffine, per lb.
COFFEE,	Choice Rio, per lb.
	Java, per lb.
	Green, per lb.
EGGS,	Shippers count, per dozen.
FISH,	Mackerel, No. 1 per lb.
FLOUR,	per lb.
FEATHERS,	Live geese, prime to choice lb.
HAY,	Tight pressed, per ton.
HOES,	Medium to heavy axes, per lb.
MOLASSES,	New Orleans, per gallon.
EXTRA FINE,	22 lb. per gal.
HAMS,	Prime, per lb.
LARD,	

